PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10,

A GENEROUS VICTOR.

Sullivan Expresses Great Sympathy for Kilrain, and Denny Butler said Kilrain had not been Hopes He Isn't Hurt.

JAKE HASN'T HAD ENOUGH.

He Declares He'll Challenge John L. for Another Go for \$40,000.

THE BIG FIGHT MUCH TALKED ABOUT.

Kilrain Leaves for the North by Way of Texas-Sullivan to Go Home by Sen in Order to Keep Sober-The Cently Belt to be Given as a Prize for a Bowery Bootblacks' Sparring Contest-A New Reason Given for Kilrain's Sickly Appearance in the Ring-Surcasm Florg Wholesale at the Two Governors Who Didn't Prevent the Mill.

Although the championship of the pugilistic world was very decidedly settled in favor of John L. Sullivan, of Boston, in a 24foot ring in Mississippi Monday afternoon, there is considerable left to talk about. Sullivan leaves New Orleans to-day by steamer, to avoid arrest, and probably temptation to dissipate, also. Kilrain has left for Baltimore, feeling as if he had been badly trained and anxious to meet Sullivan some time when he feels better. The Fox belt Sullivan intends to offer as a prize for a Bowery bootblacks' sparring contest.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 NEW ORLEANS, July 9 .- New Orleans has quieted down from its prize-fight excitement, but the affair is still being talked over, and many incidents not previously mentioned are coming out. Most of the sporting men here have left, and the visiting journalists took their departure this evening. All the best authorities agree that it was a grand fight, and that it was a nitty that Kilrain was not in better condition. He was not in good shape in many respects, but even in the best shape would not have

been a match for Sullivan. The champion leaves to-morrow by the steamer Hudson for New York. He has been compelled to abandon the public reception tendered him here by some of his friends

and admirers, for which his troops were tricked yesterday, swears that he will arrest the pugilists and their seconds.

A voyage by sea will prevent any arrest of Sullivan on the way home, and his friends think further that a sea trip will do him good and prevent any chance of dissipation. So many persons are greeting Sullivan now that it requires great strength of mind to remist the many invitations pouring in on him. The champion has got rid of the marks of the fight. Both his hands and his cheek are slightly swollen and discolored, which would not be the case but for the bad management on the railroad yesterday. There was no water on the train, and it was im-

possible to bathe the wounds. Sullivan's Parents Congratulate Him. Congratulations have poured into Sulli-

van from every portion of the United States. Among those a telegram from his father, Michael Sullivan, seemed to affect him most. He telegraphed as follows: DEAR JOHN-I have waited all day at the office for news of the fight. I knew you would win. Your mother sends love and congratula-tions. Come straight home, and don't drink until you get here. MICHAEL SULLIVAN.
After what Sullivan has said about Fox's dog collar, it was natural to suppose he would not keep it. Now that the fight is over, Sullivan said: "I feel sorry for Kilrain, and while I am of course naturally glad I won, I feel kindly toward Kilrain, and I hope sincerely that he is not badly punished and will be himself again in a few days. Kilrain is a good man, and made a plucky fight, and he gave me the only hard thumping I ever got in the ring. I don't care to fight any more. As to the belt we fought for, I don't want that. I've got reputation enough without taking anything from Mr. Fox. I would not wear the belt, and I wouldn't even put it on my bulldog." The Happiest Man in New Orleans.

Charley Johnson is the happiest man in town. He said that it was a good fight, and he, of course, was satisfied. He said Sullivan's hand was not grievously injured. He hurt the knuckles in striking Kilrain, and they were swollen some, but would be back to their normal condition in a few days. Sullivan offered Johnson the belt, but he declined it, and it is understood that Sullivan will offer it as a prize for a sparring

contest between Bowery bootblacks. The colors worn by Sullivan in this fight, which are the same as he wore in his maiden fight and in his battle with Ryan, will go to and Leonard Tracy.

Mitchell did not care to have Kilrain win, and even Kilrain is disposed to complain of the Englishman. He said to-day, in the presence of Stevenson and half a dozen others, that Mitchell had not put a towel on him in ten days, and that he had

Nothing But Water to Drink for 40 hours before the fight. Mitchell's neglect of him on the train has been the subject of general comment. Mitchell rode with Kilrain from Richburg to New Orleans, and never went near him during the entire trip, nor displayed the slightest

interest in his condition.

So general have been the unfavorable comments that Mitchell has felt called on to deny the statement that he did not want Kilrain to live. He said: "These reports are all lies. Kilrain was carefully trained, and before the fight I would have staked my life on him, so confident was I that he would win. The battle was fairly fought and Jake was not a match for Sullivan. He was beaten on his merits." He called attention to the fact that he and his father-in-

law had put up their money on Kilrain. "I never really meant to fight again," said Mitchell, "and it was my idea that Jake would be champion, and that I would settle down, Now, however, that Sullivan

has won, I have another challenge for him

Mike Donovan would not say much, but he intimates that some interesting points would come out in a few days. He said Kilrain would be all right in two or three days. Donovan did not seem satisfied with

trained properly, and was in no condition to fight Sullivan yesterday. He was handled poorly, and was far from his best. Kilrain is not satisfied with the fight, and believes that he was not fit. He says he wants another go at Sullivan, and will issue another challenge to fight him for \$20,000 a side in a month. He finds no fault with his treatment in New Orleans, and wants to fight down this way again.

Mitchell has an offer of \$300 from a Vicksburg gentleman to appear in that city one day. Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, i furious over the fight, and threatens to arrest all the persons implicated in it. Colonel Merrill, of the State militia, who was in command at Nicholson, where the pugilists

crossed the State line, throws The Whole Responsibility and Blame

on Sheriff Cazeneuve, of Hancock county, who refused to interfere and arrest the pugilists, and without his order the troops could do nothing. The Governor thought he had the men bottled up. At Meriden, the northern end or the line, the Sheriff of Lauderdale county had summoned a large posse and had the railroad track obstructed. If the same thing had been done at Nichol son, on the southern end of the line, it would have been impossible for the pugilists to have got out of Mississippi by railroad. Sheriff Cazeneuve, however, left the door pen for them.

They have escaped, but Governor Lowry has issued a fourth proclamation, in which he announces that he will make out a requisition for them in any State in which he nears they are. Sullivan leaves to-morrow norning, to avoid any requisition here, and both men will receive the timely warning

of any legal movements against them. A Great Deal of Indignation has bubbled out to-day over the shabby treatment by the railroad company of the passengers on the excursion train, and both Sullivan and Muldoon, who were on it, complained loudly. It was eight hours making the trip from Richburg to New Orleans, not reaching the city until 9:30 o'clock. There was not a drop of water to be had, and the swelling on Sullivan's face is due to the fact that Muldoon could not bathe it. There was no way of getting of morsel of food; the train was unlighted, and had 2,500 people aboard, whereas there were commodations for only 1,200. The result was the greatest possible discomfort, and growling was universal.

The train was side-tracked near Purvis for several hours. While there, an engine came darting down on it, and the hundred or so tramps who were on top stealing a ride ecame alarmed, and, crying "collision," umped down from the roofs of the cars. This created a decided panic. People jumped from doors and windows, and even the great John L. himself was half way as to an arrest, as Governor Lowry, of out of a side window before it was discov-Mississippi, who is furious over the way in which his troops were tricked vertexled by the property of people were bruised, but no one hurt by the panic.

FAIR AND SQUARE.

Bud Renaud Talks About the Manageme of the Mill-Complimented on Every Side for His Shrewdness-Sullivan Celebrating.

NEW OBLEANS, July 9.-Your reporter this evening interviewed Bud Renaud, who managed the fight so admirably. As to the financial result, he said, that after paying all expenses there were \$8,000 to divide between the principals. This money was paid up, and all the accounts settled to-day, \$4,000 being paid to Johnson, Sullivan's backer, and \$4,000 to Stevenson, representing the Kil-

rain side. Mr. Renaud said that he had been con plimented by nearly every person at the ring, all of whom said that it was the best managed prize fight they had ever seen. He makes a statement in effect as follows: First of all, perfect order was preserved. There was not the least difficulty going out to the ring or at the ring side, not a quarrel or disturbance of any kind. The grounds and trains were perfectly policed, and any hoodiums or toughs who were present were overawed and kept in order.

Everyone Could See the Fight. Again, it was a prize fight at which everyone who was present could see the ring and see every blow struck and received. At most other ghts, where the crowd are all standing in a line, is a time, it is difficult for all of them to see the battle, but on this occasion, where they had rows of benches rising one above the other, everyone could see. Mitchell, when he entered the ring, said it was the finest he had ever entered, at home or abroad.

Mr. Renaud had intended to erect a hand-some amphitheater, but the secrecy required

Mr. Renaud had intended to erect a handsome amphitheater, but the secrecy required
for the fight prevented him from doing so, and
he had to be content with the rows of benches
rising one above the other. He takes
the position that New Orleans ought
to be pleased with the fight, as it has been of
great advantage to the city. It brought a large
number of people here, more than ever
were seen at this time of the year, and
the hotels boasted of more patrons than
during the heretofore winter season, and
they were generally visitors of an excellent
class, who spent their money liberally. The
fight had given New Orleans some life during
the dull summer season and dropped a great
deal of money here.

deal of money here. Couldn't Have Been Prevented. As for interference, that had been fully pro-vided against. Even if the Mississipi troops had come upon the scenc, Renaud would have been prepared to resist them, and the fight been prepared to resist them, and the fight would have come off. Mr. Renaud thought it best to have no telegraphic communications with the grounds, both on account of possible interference and because the wires would not have been able to take all the business given them. By the absence of telegraphic communication at the grounds, and the fact that the correspondents had to go to New Orleans and went together, placed all the papers on terms of perfect equality. Hefelt proud of the fight, and had been told by hundreds that it was the grandest ever fought in this country. Bud Renaud and John Fitzpatrick raised \$510 on the train coming from the ring yesterday, as a gift to Mrs, Kilrain.

Sullivan is in perfect condition to-night. He spent a portion of the evening at the Young Men's Gymnastic Club, and after-

Young Men's Gymnastic Club, and after-ward went out to the lake. He has been the recipient of many congratulations, and has been celebrating his victory to-day in a somewhat too enthusiastic manner. His friends want to get him home again without the frequent interruptions, welcomes and recentions he is likely to again without the frequent interruptions, welcomes and receptions he is likely to meet with should he go by rail. It was for this reason that they applied for a room on the steamer Hudson, but it was too late, as

MRS. KILRAIN PUZZLED. She Cannot Understand Where Her Did Any Fighting.

BALTIMOBE, July 9 .- Mrs. Kilrain said to-night: I cannot understand by the accounts of the fight by rounds where John (as she calls her husband) did any fighting at all. It was simply running away sand falling down nearly all the time. John was not himself, he was a dummy

Continued on Sixth Page,

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., TOO. A Plood Sweeps the Empire State Name sake of Cambria County's Devastated

City-Dams and a Bridge With

People Washed Away. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TROY, N. Y., July 9.-There are reports here that three big dams were washed away near Johnstown, and that crowds of people got on a bridge to watch the flood and it was carried away and several people were

Johnstown, N. Y., is situated in Fulton county, on the Cayadutta creek, a tributary of the Mohawk river. It is a thriving town of 6,000 to 7,000 people, its principal industry being the manufacture of kid and buck gloves and mittens, though Gloversville, four miles to the northward, usurped supremacy in that line some years since, and has now double or treble as many glove factories as Johnstown.

Excepting the localities of the State's

chief interior cities-Bochester, Syracuse, Utica and Albany-the comis the center is one of the most thriving and populous in the Empire State, outside New York and Buffalo. Indeed. the towns of Amsterdam, Johns town, Gloversville, Forda and Kingsboro are not only full of life and thrift, but so close one to the other that they must all

unite some day to form a great city. The dams at the glove factories and tanneries were quite formidable bodies of water, with a very narrow but deep gorge below them. The old reservoir of Johns town, fed by the Cavadutta creek, was a rather insignificant affair, and, although not far from the heart of the town, could only have been made dangerons by a very great rising of its tributary stream. This, from the above advices, has evidently taken place, though just how serious its results may have been can only be conjectured.

A telephone from Johnstown town is in total darkness and nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away; also three skin mills at Mayersville. One body has been recovered. The water is three feet deep in the town of Fonda. A New York dispatch says: "Efforts to communicate with any point within the localities of Johnstown, N. Y., and Amsterdam, where rumors would to the impression that there has been a disaster of no small proportions, are unavailing on account of the fact that the telegraph wires throughout the section have destroyed. Some reports have reached here that a cyclone caused the disaster, while a more serious character is given to the story by indefiinite, and as yet, unconfirmed rumors that there has been considerable loss of life.

At 12 o'clock to-night rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown, and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect.

Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away. It is beginning to rain here

(Troy), and looks to be a heavy storm.

The west-bound limited and two other express trains which left here about 8 o'clock in the afternoon came back here between 7 and 8 o'clock and were sent West over hurrying to make up lost time narrowly escaped the cloudburst, but all did escape. Four hundred miles of track are washed out at Aiken, and there are no trains west of Amsterdam.

Communication Cut Off.

TROY, N. Y., July 10-2 A. M.-The long-distance telephone wires went down. Nothing more to-night. A late special from Schenectady tells of the washing away of three bridges at Johns-town. The rumors of loss of life, the corre-spondent says, are without foundation.

MARLBOROUGH IS SAVED.

The Hammersly Will is Sustained and Wife's Income is All His. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 9.—The general term of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Henry Mason against George G. Williams, which was an appeal from a decree of the Surrogate's Court admitting to probate the will of the late Louis C. Hammersly. By the will the tes-Louis C. Hammersly. By the will the tes-tator gave the income of his property to his wife (now the Duchess of Marlborough) for life, and at her death to his own issue, if any, and in default of such issue to the issue of his cousin, J. Hooker Hammersly, and in default to such charitable institutions as his wife by her will might designate. The probate was contested on the grounds that the will differed from a holographic will

the will differed from a holographic will written by the testator some time previously, but which he was prevented from executing; that Louis C. Hammersly was of weak mind, and that he was unduly influenced by his wife. The Judges who heard the appeal were Van Brunt, Brady and Macomber. The opinion was by Judge Van Brunt. It save: Van Brunt. It says:
The evidence shows that the testator was not of weak mind, but that he was a man of stubborn will. The due execution of the stubborn will. The due execution of the will was proven. The objection that the will was different from the holographic will was not sustained by the evidence. No undue influence on the part of the wife was established. The wife has the right to consult and advise with her husband in such cases. To overthrow the decision of the Surrogate there must be grave doubts as to whether it was the will of the testator. There is nothing on which to base a claim that it was not. It is sufficient to sum up the whole matter, to say that there was no that it was not. It is sumcient to sum up the whole matter, to say that there was no evidence of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Hammersley, and the necessary con-clusion is that the will was duly executed, the testator having full knowledge of its

The decree of the Surrogate is affirmed with costs. Judge Macomber gave a dissenting opinion on some points of evidence.

MONEY FOR MORE SHIPS.

France is Evidently Going to Have So thing of a Navy. PARIS, July 9.-In the Chamber Deputies to-day Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, declared that there was need of several new war ships, the cost, of which would be about 58,000,000 francs. M. Sallis urged that the Government demand

Sallis urged that the Government demand a supplementary vote for this purpose. Premier Tirard replied that the Government was bound to consider the financial side of the question.

They sought to raise the necessary funds without recourse to an extra budget, but failing in this, they would not hesitate to appeal to the patriotism of the Chamber for the required amount.

BIX THOUSAND DELEGATES

To be in Attendance at the Meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The eighth PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The eighth national convention of the Christian Endeavor Society began in the First Regiment Armory Hall to-day. Nearly 5,000 delegates are here, and more are expected to-morrow. The convention was formally opened at 4 P. M., when Rev. F. M. Clark, of Beston, was elected President.

It is expected that when all arrive nearly 6,000 delegates from every State and Territory, representing a membership of over 500,000, will be in attendance. NOT TOO LATE YET

To Do a Great Deal of Good by a Judicious Use of Money

AMONG CONEMAUGH SUFFERERS.

The State Relief Commission Meets Cresson and Decides That

HALF A MILLION CAN NOW BE SPARED

Seven Weeks.

After almost seven weeks of continual collections of money from all parts of the world for the sufferers by the Johnstown flood, a portion of the fund is to be distributed among the needy. The State Commission appointed by Governor Beaver met at Cresson vesterday, and decided to appropriate \$500,000 for the Conemaugh Valley sufferers for immediate distribution according to their needs. Williamsport people get \$50,000, and other Eastern sufferers \$50,-

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,I CRESSON SPRINGS, July 9.-Governor Beaver and the members of his State Re-lief Commission, who, it was popularly supposed, were organized into a publicpirited body for the purpose of distributing relief to the homeless people in the flooded Conemaugh Valley, arrived at this place to-day, where they held another star champer conference in the forencon, and after dinner immediately retired to hold another executive session.

Why these meetings are secret probably no one but the Governor himself knows. The people of Johnstown, some of whom have grown tired of the red tape surrounding the disposition of the money intended for their wants, have asked this question a number of times, but nobody has answered it. The work of the Conemaugh is supposed to be open to the public, in order to let the people know what is being done with their funds.

NO REPORTERS ALLOWED ENTRANCE. The newspaper correspondents, when asked to be admitted, were met with a firm refusal. The commission sat in session all

day and part of the evening.

At the conclusion of the conference, a report was furnished by the secretary of the body. It was in substance that the commission had appropriated \$500,000 for the sufferers in Johnstown. The amount is to be distributed by check according to the sufferers in Johnstown. The amount is to be distributed by check, according to the plan recommended by the Board of Inquiry, and approved by Judge Cummin. The latter will have charge of the fund, and will order its distribution.

Representatives of the Chicago Relief Commission were present and stated that they would be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements. A check for \$25,000 was deposited with the Pittsburg committee, and the balance they said will be turned over in a few days.

a few days. Judge Cummin submitted a form of blank three years that their legislative representatives met to-day, pursuant to a proclamatives met to-day, pursuant to a proclamatives met to-day.

of the money, and the board adopted it, and will mail a copy to each applicant for relief and each applicant will be and askel to fill out the blank and this will be a statement of his business, his employ-ment, wages earned, whether or not he owns any real estate, to what extent he has suf-fered loss, whether he contracted any debts, what his family consists of, how many were lost in the flood, what aid he has received since the flood, etc.

When the blanks have been filled they must be returned in person to Judge Cum-

must be returned in person to Judge Cum-min, who will go from place to place dis-tributing money according to the plan adopted to-day.

Those applying for relief will be divided

nto six classes. The first class will com-prise the most needy, generally women who have lost their support and are left with a large family and no property. A few men who cannot earn a living on account of a physical disability will also be assigned to

physical disability will also be assigned to this class.

The second class will embrace those who lost some of their family and saved a little of their property. Class three is the class to which the committee assigned the next most needy, those families who had recov-ered something from the flood, but to whom a small amount of money will be

OF GREAT BENEFIT AT PRESENT.

Class 4 will take in small families in which one will be able to work and either had no property saved from the flood or very little. In some cases the families owned a lot which has no present value, but upon which they could possibly borrow a little money to help them erect a building, and soon be in shape to be self-supporting.

In Class 5 will be assigned the parties requiring assistance immediately, but in smaller amounts, generally in a case where a man was employed and had lost heavily, having a smaller family to depend upon him than in the other classes, and to whom a small amount of money would result in great present good in providing the family with some of the necessaries of life. In Class 6 will be assigned all other cases, no matter how heavy their losses were, but who were not considered objects of immediate chazity. This class contains a great many who should be considered and assisted after the first five classes have been provided for. These are OF GREAT BENEFIT AT PRESENT. classes have been provided for. These are considered the wealthy people, and it is not at all likely that they will get any of the

money. ONLY A PORTION ON ACCOUNT. The \$500,000 will be distributed on account, pro rata, according to the following plan: Two hundred and five cases in class 1, at \$1,000, \$205,000; 737 cases in class 2, at \$600, \$142,200; 372 cases in class 3, at \$400, \$148,800; 1,168 cases in class 4, at \$300, \$350,400; 1,698 cases in class 5, at \$200, \$339,600.

The total number of applications in the five classes will aggregate \$1,185,000. After the first payment on account has been made the commission will meet again and authorize the distribution of more money. The money will be payable by check on a Pittsburg bank, through one of the local banking houses here,

After the meeting Chairman McMillin, of the Finance Committee, said:

We are now perfectly satisfied with the work of the commission, and the people of our stricken valley will now know that something is being done for them. The distribution of the \$500,000 will infuse new life into them, and there will be a decided change in their condition. The distribution of the \$500,000 by the local committee raised them out of the sea of despondency and The \$500,000 will be distributed on accoun

MADE A GREAT CHANGE in their condition. No doubt seven-tenths of the money they get will be put into new houses. The committee will continue distributing the temporary houses that are now in course of

temporary houses that are now in course of erection. A great many, of course, will not be provided with houses like those they would like to get, and as soon as they receive the money they will begin to build. They will then be placed upon their feet, and the town will soon be again what it was.

Mr. McMillin was really instrumental in having the plan adopted. Several of the members of the commission did not want to distribute the money. They advocated building houses for the people and supplying them with furniture, etc. They stated that if the people were given money some of them would move away and the money would do the town no good. The members of the local committee secuted this idea, and after considerable wrangling carried their point.

A committee of citizens from Williams-

port was also at 'the meeting. They pre-sented an appeal for funds, stating that the actual damage done by the floods in their vicinity was underestimated, and

THE TRUE SITUATION bad never been told. They presented new facts showing a great increase in the reports of the damage there. After more talk on these statistics the commission decided to appropriate \$100,000 for the people east of the mountains. Fifty thousand dollars will be assigned to Williamsport, partly on account of the large country district surcount of the large country district sur-rounding the town. The other \$50,000 will be used in other localities.

Quartertermaster Hill, who has had charge of all vouchers and accounts expended, made his report of contracted debts and dis-bursements. The report shows that the

bursements. The report shows that the total amount of money expended for the relief of the sufferers was \$74,173 S4. The lisbursements for the work of reopening he Conemaugh river and highways through the town was \$172,269 33. This makes a grand total of \$246,443 17. This does not tinclude what has been expended outside the town by different relief committees.

The \$74,173 84 expended for the relief of the sufferers was taken from the contributions now in the hands of Governor Beaver. The \$172,269 33, for the reopening of the Con-emaugh and streets, was taken from the fund raised by the Governor to prosecute

PAID OUT FOR RELIEF. The disbursements for relief were divided

ommissary Department.....
ureau of Information
djutant General's office.
edical Department....
epartment of Public Safety
uartermaster's Department,
epartment of Valuables... The money expended for work wided as follows: Quartermaster's Depart Adjutant General's office

The following bills are yet due on account of work:

Thomas Carlin & Sons, hoisting engines, approved, \$1,892 50; Jos. H. Jones, general foreman, \$150; James McKnight, contractor, \$7,820 56; W. K. Gillespie, subsistence of Fourteenth Regiment, \$232 14; Swank, Holden & Co., padlocks, 65 cents; E. E. Eldridge, laborer, \$41 85. Total, \$10,137 70. The latter amount will be added to the \$74,173 84, and includes every cent paid for work up to and including yesterday. Thomas Carlin & Sons' bill is for \$4,087 83, and will be contested. f work:

and will be contested.

The amounts paid to each contractor for

THE BROOKS LAW

is it is Understood and May be Copied i the State of Rhode Island-An Imaginary Jury of 12 Citizens to Act Upon Applications.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PROVIDENCE, July 9 .- The voters of the mallest State in the Union are so anxious to be freed from the effects of the "dry" season which they have suffered the past framing a liquor license law to take the sworn by a notary Public at the special election held June 20.

There was a very full attendance of both branches, and a disposition was manifested to push the bill through with all possible to push the bill through with all possible expedition. Before the Legislature was convened a bill was framed to be offered as a starter to get the sense of the members, which included many features of a desirable character, especially those requiring that no liquor dealer should go on the bond of an illicit seller when arrested, and that to sell to another who had no licence vitiated the ligans of the wholesaler.

the license of the wholesaler.

The best features of the Brooks, of Pennsylvania, will be urged, but not the feature which provides for a jury of 12 residents of a ward to act upon and favor an applicant's petition. A joint committee was appointed which will consider the bills offered for a liquor law, and report the same at to-morrow's session.

LOOKING AFTER TRUSTS.

Montana is Already Preparing Some strictions in This Line. HELENA, MONT., July 9 .- The conver tion assembled at 10 o'clock to-day. The following resolution was offered by Hershfield as a preamble to the Constitution:

field as a preamble to the Constitution:

We, the people of Montana, grateful to
Almighty God for our own freedom, in order
to secure its blessings and a more independent
and perfect government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure
the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our
posterity, do order, ordain and establish this
Constitution for the State of Montana.

Delegate Joy offered the following:

We, the people of the State of Montana.

We, the people of the State of Monta grateful to Almighty God for affording us opportunity so to do, hereby ordain and est lish this constitution. Both were referred to the Committee on

Preamble. Motion for appointment of an additional Committee on Irrigation, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Member Goddar, from Yellowstone, offered a resolution in relation to county officers that they may hold office and draw salary until the end of the term for which they until the end of the term for which they until the end of the term for which they were elected, and that their bond be in tull force for the same period. Properly referred. This is an important question, as the terms of the present officers do not expire until 1890. A resolution was introduced by Watson in regard to trusts and combinations that may raise or control the prices of necessaries of life, that laws be enacted that may keep these trusts or combinations under State control.

THOSE ORPHAN SCHOOLS. t is Possible That More Than Four Will be

Dispensed With. Uniontown, July 9.-C. C. Kaufman and Thomas G. Sample, of Pittsburg; A. C. Roenoehl, of Lancaster; John Grier, of Butler, and Senstor Gobin, of Lebanon, arrived here at noon to-day, and proceed to Jumonville to inspect the school buildings and conveniences there under their duties as members of the Inspection Committee of Soldiers Orphans' Schools. While here Senator Gobin said that the school at Butler was, of all so far examined, the best fitted in all respects to meet the requirements of such schools, although all the buildings examined would require more or less alterations.

DEATH WAS TOO COY.

A Doctor Who Wooed it With Morphine and Cocaine, and Then

longed Suicide, FORMING A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

Powerful Drugs.

The suicide of Dr. Joseph N. Waters, of New York, is most remarkable. Discouraged by financial failure, he deliberately took his life. For 40 hours he experimented with various means for accomplishing this end, finally using a revolver. He left a journal describing his progress through the dark valley from a medical point of view.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- Dr. Joseph' W. Waters, the physician who shot and killed himself in his attic room in Mrs. Catharine Reeker's lodging house, 30 College place, left two letters addressed to Dr. G. W. Wells, Medical examiner of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. One of them is a sort of journal of his suicide, beginning with an attempt to kill himself by taking morphine and cocaine. It was only when both these failed that he resorted to the revolver. He says of his reason for trying the

drugs:
"The revolver would be perhaps the best but I have a strong prejudice against using it. Besides, it would alarm the house. I want to make my exit quietly, if possible."
He took the morphine first, he says, wishing to study out for the benefit of the medical profession all the symptoms attending his death. He was inclined to think that cocaine would act too quickly for his pur-pose. He took his first dose of morphine at 10 o'clock at night. He says:

COMMENCING ON MORPHINE "As near as I can estimate I took grains of morphine between 10 and 12 o'clock. It required nearly that number of injections, as my syringe only holds half a drachm. The actual number of injections was 54. I drank 3½ drachms of the solution, indicating that the quantity was rather larger than estimated.
"At 2 A. M. I feel the morphine strongly.

No soporific effect is yet manifest. My skin has been covered with an itching prickly has been covered with an itching prickly rash, very fugitive in character, disappearing quickly, or passing from one place to appear elsewhere, extending, shifting, blending and disappearing, so that I could not follow its changes. My hand shakes so that I can scarcely write. This is copied at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday night, my former scrawl being illegible to any one else."

He went on giving his physical condition, his feelings, and his thoughts for 24 hours. His thoughts wondered from one method of killing himself to the other. At one time he was inclined to think that the injections of morphine would do the business for him. At another he inclined toward cocaine, and wrote this:

"Some time ago I read of a victim of the coeaine habit, who took an overdose and died after a protracted and horrible agony. I must try it, however, before I can use the

At 4:20 A. M. Saturday Dr. Waters wrote: A TEDIOUS TASK. "I presume no one ever had so tedious an exit. I am at a loss to understand it. Of course I knew that I could take a large dose of morphine without danger."

At 9 P. M., just 23 hours after taking the first of the morphine, he took five drops of cocaine. Half an hour afterward he wrote that it had an "agonizing effect." Toward midnight it dawned upon him that he could not die by cocaine either. He wrote this

"It seems that misfortune and failure at-"It seems that misfortune and failure attend my efforts even in ending my existence. Now, if the cocaine fails, why may not the revolver, also? The cartridges are ten years old. Yet they have always been well wrapped in the original box, and may be good yet. The revolver never has been fired. I have only eight hours in which to effect my purpose before I shall be disturbed. Wonder if any amount of morphine could kill me?"

At 8 o'clock in the morning he was not dead. He was very thirsty, as a result of violent perspiration.

violent perspiration.
"What would I not give for a soul-throb-"What would I not give for a soul-throb-bing glass of brandy or champagne?" he wrote. He added this. "I am a tough one, it seems. I wonder if a bullet through the heart or one through the brain would really kill me? I must try it, for I cannot endure the suffering I have at present. It is now 8:50 A. M. I am no nearer death than I was at 8 o'clock."

NO MORE FOOLING.

"It is now 9 o'clock. I will not fool with "It is now 9 o'clock. I will not fool with death any longer. I will try the revolver. I shall aim for the heart just below the fifth rib. One thing I forgot. A symptom not mentioned heretofore was my inability to judge of distances. Everything appears nearer to me than it actually is. In taking up anything [was it taking up the pistol that reminded him of it?] I reach beyond it. This is modified by the quantity of morphine I take."

I take."
At 8:50 A. M. Dr. Waters wrote that he was ready to fire the revolver, but it would not work, owing to his nervousness. He added: "Will use it surely at 10 o'clock. I have not eaten anything for 48 hours. My ner-yous system is in a complete state of col-

lapse."
Mrs. Reker found him dead at 6 P. M. Mrs. Reker found him dead at 6 P. M. One shot had been fired into his breast from the revolver. In the letter addressed to James M. Tully, 247 Broadway, Dr. Waters wrote that he had no further reason for living, and, in fact, had not the means to keep body and soul together. He desired that his body be buried in Pottersfield. He asked that the reporters be not permitted to see this letter. Dr. Waters had lost all his money, and found himself unable to begin money, and found himself unable to begin life over again at 65.

AGAINST WANAMAKER

He Will Have to Put on a Little More fo Customs Duties.

NEW YORK, July 9.- The Board of Appraisers met to-day at the appraisers' stores.

Marvelle W. Cooper, of New York, was
Chairman. The other appraisers present
were George C. Joslin, Boston; J. G. Leech,
Philadelphia; Thaddeus S. Sharretts, Baltimore; J. S. Haynes, Chicago; James F. Griffen, New Orleans, and J. M. Poe, of

amined would require more or less alterations.

He estimated that it might be possible that even more than four may be wiped out, but gave no indications what ones they proposed to dispense with.

Androws Among the Faithful.

INPECIAL TRIEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 9.—The Republican County Committee met in this city to-day pursuant to call, and fixed Thursday, August 1, for primaries to choose delegates to the State Convention. State Chairman Andrews was present, and was called upon to preside. He arrived in the city last evening, and during his stay his rooms were crowded with the political leaders of Crawford, whose greetings were of the work of the board will take at least two weeks, and many vexed questions will probably be settled.

HASTINGS' DEPARTURE. The Military Men Leave Johnstown to Look Out for Herself-The Adjutant Gen-

eral Holds a Levee at the Depot

-Farewell Notes. JOHNSTOWN, July 9.—The officers about HAD TO FINISH WITH A PISTOL. Johnstown headquarters were up early this morning. They began packing their grips and trunks, and before breakfast all hands He Leaves a Complete Journal of His Pro-

were ready to start for home. General Wiley and Major Greenland, who have been in charge of the Department of Public Safety, and have rendered excellent services, went home on an early train. General Hastings and a number of the other officers started to take the day express to Cresson.

> Those who accompanied General Hasting Those who accompanied General Hastings to Cresson were Quartermaster-General Hill, Assistant Commissary General Spangler, Colonel B. Frank Eshelman, Colonel Paxson, Major Horn, Major Heidekoper, Major Evans, Colonel Gray and Major James Hastings. The members of the local Finance Committee also went down to Cresson to meet the commission. The men and women crowded about him to shake his hand and bid him good-by, and

At the station General Hastings held a sor

to shake his hand and bid him good by, and one man presented him with with a small bouquet, in which was a card saying: "To General Hastings, for kind words, from the workingmen on Prospect Hill," and this man presented the General with a floral wreath. Not a few of the men and women wiped tears from their eyes as they shook the General's hand and told him they were orry he was going to leave.

CAMERON NOT A CANDIDATE.

t Least He Says He Has Never Has Beer in the Common Every Day Fashion. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. HARRISBURG, July 9 .- Senator Camero eturned to this city this afternoon and resaired to his beautiful home at Lochiel soon

paired to his beautiful home at Lochiel soon after his arrival. The Senator had intended to remain in Scotland three months, but the death of his father cut short his stay a month. His return voyage across the ocean was not tempestuous, but the weather during a portion of it was decidedly disagreeable. The Senator is in excellent health, and seems to have profited greatly by his trip. It is exceedingly difficult to tempt Senator Cameron to talk on cult to tempt Senator Cameron to talk on political matters, and when his own in-terests are concerned in a discussion he manifests a decided disjudination to unbosom himself. THE DISPATCH correspondent this evening, while taking in the magnificent view which unfolds itself in front of the mansion at Lochiel, delicately approached the subject of the alleger retirement of the Senator as a candidate for

When told of the report that the Senator When told of the report that the Senator had determined not to make a contest for the office he has so long filled, he said the papers must have something to talk about and keep them occupied. He would not commit himself, but remarked that the election was away off. He had never been a candidate for the Senatorship in the sense of some aspirants for office. He had not worried himself about the position, and certainly had lost no sleep on account of it.

This was all he could be induced to say on the subject of the United States Senatorship. As to the change in appointments made by the President, he thought there had been very few since his departure for Europe, but he mentioned the selection of

Europe, but he mentioned the selection of General Cooper as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia with evident satisfaction. The President, he said, seemed to be permitting the incumbents to serve out their terms. Senator Cameron will remain at Lochiel during the summer.

ONE OF THE NEW STATES.

The South Dakota Constitutional Conven tion May Adopt the Australian System SIOUX FALLS, DAK., July 9.-The Constitutional Convention of South Dakota was in session to-day less than an hour. was in session to-day less than an hour. President Edgerton announced the membership of 32 standing committees averaging ten members each. The Committees on apportionment and submission of the Constitution number 25 each. The purpose is to do the chief work of the convention in the committees. The Submission Committee will provide the details of the October election and is determined to execute the convention of the convention and is determined to execute the convention of the convention and is determined to execute the convention of the convention and is determined to execute the convention of the

will provide the details of the October election, and is determined to erect every possible safeguard about it; some even suggesting the adoption of the Australian ballot system. The Constitution of 1885 will be read to-morrow and referred in detail to appropriate committees.

A petition was received to-day from the naturalized Russian Mennonite residents asking the insertion in the Constitution of a provision exempting them from military service, as they left the old country to escape such service. A memorial was presented uch service. A memorial was presented asking the President to suspend all cash mineral entry on school lands, until the State is prepared to contest the claims of parties making the same.

AN APPEAL TO BLAINE. The Case of the American Journalist Who Was Bounced from Guatemala.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- Mr. J. A. Holander, the American publishing a newslander, the American publishing a newspaper in Guatemala, who was recently expelled from that country on the indefinite charge of being a "pernicious foreigner," went to Washington last night in the interest of his case, which is now in the hands of Secretary Blaine. His troubles arose, he said, through reliable information that United States Minister Henry C. Hall was not worthily involved with certain officials of the Guatemalan Government.

The Guatemalan Government owed certain Americans the sum of \$150,000 for a contract on a railroad. An issue of bonds

contract on a railroad. An issue of bonds was decided upon for this payment, but the bonds aggregated \$80,000 more than was required, \$20,000 of which, it is alleged, fell to Mr. Hall for his share in the transaction.

A CHANGE IN RATES. After July 15 Pig Iron Will Go West More Chenply.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 .- A prominent officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to-day that on and after July 15 the rates on iron from the scaboard to the West will be put on the same basis as now charged from the West to the East. At present the rate to the West for less than a carload is 30 cents per hundred weight, and for a carload or more, 25 cents, while the rate from the West to the East is 25 and 20 cents, respectively. These low rates apply only to pig iron and articles covered by the

special iron traffic, which will expire on August 31, 1889. AGAINST THE TRUST.

The Decision on the North River Sagar Company is Sustained. NEW YORK, July 9 .- A decision was rendered in the General Term of the Supreme Court to-day, in the matter of the dissolution of the North River Sugar Refining Company, which came before the court on an appeal from an order denying the application for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. The court affirmed the order, the three Judges

concurring.

The Judges declare the order placing the concern in the hands of a receiver as lenient as could be made under the circumstances. A Nine-Year-Old Horse Thief. HABRISBURG, July 9 .- David Shanb,

aged 9 years, who during the past few months has stolen four horses belonging to farmers attending the Harrisburg market, was ordered to be sent to the House of Refuge,

THREE CENTS

Cruel Double der and Suicide Control ed on Arthur at.

A NEGRO'S TERRIBLE DEED.

Richard Lewis Shoots His Love, Her Sister and Himself.

DETAILS OF THE UNUSUAL HORROR

Deed That Raffles Retributive Justice and Shocks the Community-Screams Between the Shots-Dendly Execution Followed by an Awful Silence-Romance Behind the Black Tragedy-The Sangulnary Scenes at the House-Stories Told by the Horrifled Eye-Witnesses

Richard Lewis, a colored man old enough to be cooler, shot and killed Mrs. Elmira Mosby, Emeline Morgan, and finally himself, at No. 5 Arthur street, yesterday afternoon. He was madly in love; his jealousy was stirred, and he removed all the obstacles The story of romance behind the tragedy, and the narratives of the witnesses of the cruel crime are all drawn out.

The hand of the law drops nervelessly in the face of such a tragedy as that of yesterday on Arthur street-the colored quarter of Pittsburg. The authorities are robbed of their legitimate prey, for Richard Lewis was not content with his slaughter of two innocent women, but his thirst for human blood was not appeased until he had turned the muzzle of his reeking revolver upon his own temple and sped his soul unannounced into the presence of his Maker. The Mosaic and human law are baffled, and the Cor-



nterior View, After Two Bodies Were Laid oner-the dreaded representative of lawcould only come, see and co away just the same as any bystander, although the formality of an inquest will be gone through

with this morning. The elements of human passions in the triple tragedy are seemingjy distorted. Given a man of mature age who has weathered once the vicissitudes of matrimony, a woman with a similar experience of life, and a prosaic acquaintanceship of over ten years, and who could expect that the crucible of human nature could concoct such a wotul tragedy as the frenzied sacrifice of both lives and the direction of a murderous instinct against a third life. Such a case upsets previous precedents and makes the on-looker reflect in awe upon the composition of the human mind and the distortion

of which it is capable. IN AN IMPETUOUS WAY. At a little before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Ellen Lavett, living across the way from No. 5 Arthur street, saw Richard



Exterior View at the Tragic Spot. house, carrying in his hand a brown-paper parcel. Lewis slammed the gate behind him with angry emphasis, and went into

the house, ascending to the room he has occupied on the third floor for over seven years. Ten minutes later a pistol shot sounded in the back of the house, quickly followed by another. Childish exclamations of horror were heard at the rear of the house, and Robert, aged 12, and George, aged 16, sons of Mrs. Eimira Mosby, who with her unmarried sister. Emmeline Morgan, owned the house, rushed out of the gate with the liveliest horror depicted on their faces. Just then one more shot was heard and then the ominous silence of death fell upon the seens. A rush was silence of death fell upon the seens. silence of death fell upon the scene. A rush was made the for narrow alleyway, and at a door-way lay Lewis in a pool of blood, quite dead. Near him lay Mrs. Moeby, still breathing, and